

erythristic eggs of this species that I have seen. They show true erythrism, the ground-colour is pure white, and the evenly distributed stippled markings of bright reddish-brown give them a very beautiful appearance, not unlike certain forms of Great Tit (*P. major*) or Willow-Wren (*P. trochilus*).”

Erythristic eggs have been recorded from Germany, and a clutch taken by E. W. H. Blagg in Staffordshire is recorded in *Brit. Birds*, vol. vii. p. 250, and Mr. C. S. Mears took a clutch of five reddish-buff eggs in Breconshire (*Brit. Birds*, vol. x. p. 291). In the ‘*Practical Handbook of British Birds*’ it is stated that erythristic varieties of this species are rare—I would say, exceedingly rare.

The nest was found on April 7th and contained two eggs. When inspected early on the 9th there were four, and when again visited about noon on the same day the nest was deserted, two eggs were missing, and on one of the remaining eggs there was congealed yolk.

Mr. Bunyard also exhibited a clutch of six of the rare cyanic form and a clutch of typical eggs for comparison. The eggs are smaller, on the average, than typical eggs:—

No.	Weights.	Measurements.
1.	109 m.g.	19·2 × 14 mm.
2.	110 m.g.	19·2 × 14 mm.

Average of 61 eggs:—114 m.g.; 19 × 14·5 mm. (*Rey*).

Mr. DAVID BANNERMAN forwarded the following description of a new species of Honey-Guide from Northern Nigeria, which he proposed to name:—

Indicator hutsoni, sp. nov.

Adult male. Upper-parts resemble *I. exilis exilis*, and also the pattern on the tail-feathers, the innermost pair being brown, the remainder white-tipped and terminally margined with brown. The chin is white, the upper breast olive; lower breast light, almost cream, becoming white on the belly and flanks, the latter streaked with dark brown. The bill is larger and more swollen than in *I. exilis exilis*.

Bill 9 mm.; wing 78·5; tail 50; tarsus 14.

Iris brown ; bill dark, except under mandible near gape, which is grey ; legs and feet grey, claws dark.

Type in the British Museum Coll. ♂, Tataru, Benue Province, N. Nigeria, 28.xii.1927, No. 206. Capt. H. P. W. Hutson coll., in whose honour this new Honey-Guide is named (Reg. No. 1928.7.20.1).

NOTE.— Lord Rothschild has kindly compared this specimen with his series of Indicators at Tring, the only example approaching it is a bird from Degama, S. Nigeria, collected by Ansorge, 28.iv.1902. This skin does not appear to be an adult bird, which Capt. Hutson's specimen undoubtedly is. I have not, therefore, given its measurements.

THE MARQUIS OF TAVISTOCK exhibited four live Pennant's Parrakeets (*Platycercus elegans*), which he had bred this year, and made the following remarks :—

Pennant's Parrakeet (*Platycercus elegans*) would appear to be in process of transition from a species whose young have a distinctive juvenile dress to one where the adult plumage is assumed from the nest.

Adult Pennants of both sexes are crimson and blue, with black markings. Normal young birds in first plumage are green, with some blue in their wings and tail, no black, and red only on the forehead and throat. During the first autumn there is a partial moult of the body-feathers, the new feathers showing a considerable admixture of red. Full adult plumage is always assumed with the first complete moult when the bird is about a year old.

In 1914 an imported pair of Pennants nested at liberty in the garden at Woburn, and all of the young left the nest practically in adult plumage. The skin of a bird which died is preserved in the Edinburgh Museum, and is now exhibited. It shows a little green on the mantle, but the other members of the brood showed no green at all, or at most only one or two feathers.

In an early number of the 'Avicultural Magazine' there is a record of a pair of Pennants, which produced in every brood some young which were crimson and others which were green.